

mitting the European Governments to acquire a financial or political control of the republic.

In the terms of diplomacy European Governments, particularly the French, German and British, already have let Mr. Bryan know that they are "uneasy" concerning the Haytian situation. Without formally making any suggestions, they have made it known that they favor the establishment of an international joint commission to take charge of the Haytian finances, and thus to run the country. The German Government has made it particularly plain that it wants such a joint financial protectorate, unless the United States will assume the same responsibility that it has undertaken in Santo Domingo. So disastrous would the United States consider such an outcome that it does not wish even to have the proposal formally presented.

#### Germany's Eye on Conting Station.

In addition, however, the Haytian situation contains a possible menace to the naval supremacy of the United States in the region of the Panama Canal. At Mole St. Nicholas, situated twelve hours sail from the American naval base at Guantanamo, on the Windward Passage, in the direct route from Panama to Europe, is an excellent harbor. Germany's need for a coaling station in the Caribbean is so obvious that to appreciate the situation one has only to look at a map and recall that Germany probably will be the principal user of the Panama Canal.

Taking advantage of the troubles of the Haytian Government German interests, which dominate the commercial situation and enjoy a very large degree of influence with the Government, recently sought to get control of the harbor at Mole St. Nicholas for the purpose of establishing a coaling station. It is needless to state that behind the German commercial interests was the Berlin Government, and had the proposal been permitted to go through Germany would have secured the prize long desired—a coaling station for the merchant vessels and warships at the eastern end of the Panama Canal. Only the influence of the United States prevented the success of the project, but as long as present demoralized conditions in Hayti continue there always will be the danger that a weak, hard pressed Government will barter such privileges in return for such support as will enable it to maintain itself in power.

The German influence already is at work in Hayti, and German merchants in Hayti have placed a loan with the present Government which will entitle them to a voice in the final adjustment of Haytian affairs. Two loans were made this spring on terms so extortionate that had they been made by American bankers present denunciations of American financial operations in Latin America would have been insignificant.

#### Zamor Revolution Successful.

The present troubles in the negro republic began with a revolution started last winter against President Oreste by Senator Davila Theodore and Charles Oreste Zamor. The United States supported the Oreste Government and was jockeying to get him in a position where he would invite the United States to assume charge of the Haytian customs houses, thus giving Washington the right to stop the revolution. But Secretary Bryan waited too long and at the critical moment the courage of Oreste failed him and he abdicated. American, British and German marines were landed at Port au Prince to preserve order in the capital.

Meanwhile the Zamor brothers conceived the idea of wresting from Senator Theodore his share in the fruits of victory, turned on his forces, routed them and entered the capital, where Oreste Zamor compelled the Congress by force of arms to elect him President and appointed his brother, Charles, Minister of the Interior. Senator Theodore, who was his revolutionary activities and has succeeded in turning the whole northern territory into a state of constant disorder. There sprang up to aid him innumerable bands of "coups" or mountain bandits who are raiding throughout the country, making the operation of railroads and the conduct of any industry or commerce virtually impossible.

Meantime the United States, despite its refusal to recognize Huerta and despite the high sounding phrases about non-recognition of revolutionists who sought only their personal aggrandizement, recognized Zamor almost before he was in the Presidential chair. It has since supported Zamor, though fearing to hear any day that his Government has been overthrown.

Secretary Bryan has been converted, by virtue of his contact with the cold facts of the situation, to the conviction that such countries as Hayti are incapable of governing themselves and meeting their just obligations without outside assistance. But he desires that the inevitable American control shall be brought about at the request of the countries concerned, rather than imposed by force upon an unwilling and resisting people. He is seeking so to cultivate their confidence in the good intentions of the United States and appreciation of their own real interests that they will invite Washington to assist them.

#### Hope Zamor Will Ask Aid.

Consequently the present hope of the Administration in the Haytian situation is that the Zamor Government will ask aid of Washington before conditions come to such a pass that the United States will have to act with or without an invitation. What is desired is control of the Haytian finances—collection of the revenues and also some sort of a check on expenditures, together with an agreement that it shall be the right and privilege of the United States to use its armed forces whenever necessary for the maintenance of orderly government and the security of the Haytian revenues.

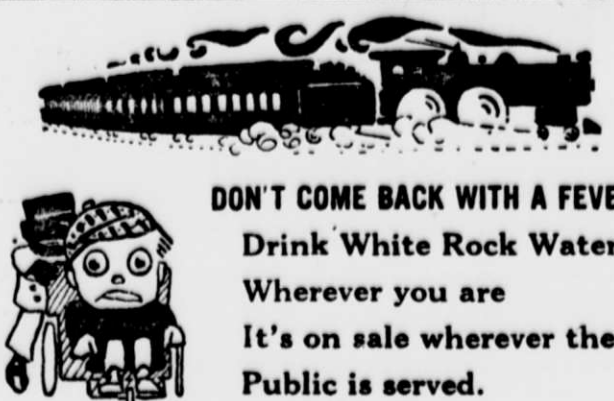
In other words, an arrangement similar to that existing in the case of the proposed with Nicaragua is sought with Hayti.

#### Six Revolutions On In Domingo.

In Santo Domingo the present arrangement lacks what is now considered the necessary feature of any satisfactory control of the disorderly republics of the Caribbean. The United States controls the collection of the revenues, but has no check on the expenditures. The result of American collection of revenues has been to put an end to graft and to some extent to make the receipts many times larger than before, even though the duties have been reduced, to make considerable progress toward the payment of the national debt, and to give the Dominican Government more money for public improvements and other purposes than it ever had before.

Unfortunately, however, the American receivership has proved so popular to the Dominican that it has made the control of the government a more desirable prize than ever, because there is more money to spend and more contracts to award than before the trusteeship. Consequently there have been after six years of complete peace, a bloody contest for control of the Government began and has continued ever since, producing an increasing demoralization in Santo Domingo. There are now no less than six revolutions in progress in the island, and it is hardly known each day whether the Bourgeois Government will be in power the next.

The United States, under the terms of the receivership convention, is obliged to see to it that the required amounts for the interest and payment on the principal of the Dominican debt are taken each month from the Dominican revenues.



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The remainder is turned over to the Government for its own needs. The disorderly conditions have reached such a degree and continued so long that the receipts now threaten to fall to a point where, after the required payments are made, there will be nothing left for the Dominicans, and the Government, if it is to live, must either turn to the United States for further aid or else descend to the same conciliatory methods as are employed by the revolutionaries and bandits who infest the larger part of Dominican territory.

The third alternative, and one considered quite likely, is that the United States forcibly intervene, take charge of the Government and restore peace.

**Incompetents Must Give Way.**

The United States hopes, however, just as it hopes in Hayti, that the Government in power in Santo Domingo will throw itself upon the friendship of the United States and ask for aid. This the United States would extend upon condition that the Dominicans consent to some sort of an arrangement which would give the United States a control over expenditures and secure the Government for all time from the plundering of politicians who seek by armed force to acquire the power of spending the public money. If the Dominicans do not adopt this course there is hardly a shadow of doubt that the United States will be compelled to resort to the use of force to depose the present Government and install a more competent and willing to make productive.

Conditions in Santo Domingo are steadily growing worse, according to a report received to-day from Capt. Eberle, commanding the cruiser Washington at Puerto Plata.

Capt. Eberle reported that news had been received of the bad conditions at Santo Domingo city and that as a result a conference of all the leaders was held, supposedly with reference to administering a final blow to the Government. The report, however, was that the situation in Santo Domingo city through information obtained to them from New York.

The food situation at Puerto Plata has been relieved by the arrival of large quantities of produce and cattle brought in from the surrounding country through the lines of the Government troops.

Desultory fighting still continues about Puerto Plata, Gen. Huerta's forces and large quantities of ammunition for the rebels.

Two British schooners have come to Puerto Plata to take off eighty British subjects, residents of Turks Island, who have been reduced to desperate straits by conditions in the Dominican city. The revenue cutter Algonquin is en route to Puerto Plata to get Porto Rican refugees. More than fifty citizens have reached their country since they were evacuated from Puerto Plata for aid in returning to Cuba.

#### MINISTER SULLIVAN HERE.

**Criticized Official Comes From Santo Domingo on Way to Washington.**

James M. Sullivan, American Minister to Santo Domingo, arrived yesterday by the Clyde lined Steamer and went immediately to Washington.

The State Department announced at the time of Mr. Sullivan's departure from his post that he was incapacitated by ill health and in need of rest in a cooler climate. He has been in Santo Domingo almost a year.

Mr. Sullivan has been criticized because of certain official action and it is rumored that he may not return to his post.

#### NO TYRANNY, SAYS CARBAJAL.

**Government Will Be Conducted on Civilized Lines.**

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—Provisional President Carbajal issued an order to-day that no political or other prisoners be put to death without his personal sanction or under sentence of the Supreme Court after due trial. He added that henceforth the Government of Mexico, especially under his guidance, would be conducted on civilized lines and that no vestige of tyranny would be permitted to remain in the conduct of public affairs.

Bolanes Cacho, ex-Governor of Oaxaca, left Pochutla by train to-day for Puerto Angel, from which place he will sail for Europe by way of Salina Cruz.

Carbajal, with all the high officials of the Government, attended to-day the memorial ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the death of President Benito Juarez. President Juarez, who defied the unconstitutional party in 1861 and who finally in 1867 overthrew the Emperor Maximilian, died on July 18, 1872.

President Carbajal was enthusiastically cheered all along the streets through which he passed to the cemetery where the memorial services were held and the reception was repeated on the return from the cemetery.

There was some alarm among the residents of San Angel, a suburb, to-day when a body of troops passed through the suburb. The troops were Gen. Carranza's command and were on their way to attack the Zapatistas.

## HUERTA WILL RETURN SOON, SAYS MOHENO

**Ex-Cabinet Member Here to Write Book on His Political Experiences.**

"Huerta will come back soon to Mexico because," and Querido Moheno, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Huerta, paused and smiled broadly. "Because," he continued, "he would never be so happy any place else."

About 9 o'clock last night Senor Moheno and family alighted from a train in the Pennsylvania station. The party included the Senator's wife, his brother-in-law, Carlos Mendez, his niece, Felicitas Bulnes, and his sons, Augusto and Querido.

"About Madero?" The former Secretary of Foreign Affairs repeated a question asked him. "I would not like to talk about that. It was a sad affair—very sad." And the paper fan worked vigorously.

"Did Huerta kill him?" a reporter asked. "Huerta? Why Huerta?" The Senator raised his eyebrows. "Surely Huerta had no reason to kill him. He was nobody. He was out of the way. Why should Huerta kill him?"

"Did Huerta take much money from Mexico when he left?" Senor Moheno was asked. "Quite a bit," he replied. "But I don't know the exact figure."

"When he left?" (who knows?) was one of the former Minister's favorite exclamations. When reminded that it was a well known fact that Huerta had left with at least \$5,000,000 Senor Moheno showed more interest.

"So?" he exclaimed. "But I thought Huerta was a poor man. Still, I guess he will never die of starvation."

"How are your relations with Huerta now?"

"They are broken," and the Senator was less amiable. "It is over between us—forever."

Then Senor Moheno confided the opinion that Huerta's return was the worst Mexico had ever known. President Wilson, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Ambassador Wilson and Special Envoy John Lind all came in for a few remarks.

"Corruption in the standing army caused the downfall of Diaz so easily," he said. "Corruption in the army was responsible for the fall of Madero and for his murder. Corruption in the army caused it to follow the usurper instead of fighting to restore Huerta to constitutional government."

"I am in favor of completely disbanding the army and creating the new standing army from the men who now compose the Constitutional army. They have shown that they are better fighters and soldiers than the men in the standing army. Our so-called green fighters have proved better soldiers than the so-called trained fighters."

#### HUERTA TO GO TO EUROPE.

**Ex-Dictator Will Leave German Cruiser at Kingston.**

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*

PUERTO RICO, July 18.—Gen. Huerta and his party are expected to leave Puerto Mexico to-night aboard the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica. The plans of the ex-dictator, as understood here, are to go on to Europe from Jamaica.

The ex-President and his party of eighty persons arrived here at 8 o'clock last night with four convoys. Gen. Huerta and Gen. Blanes were received by Gen. Rincon, the President General of Puerto Mexico; Admiral Carrasco of the Mexican fleet, a number of other Mexican officers and the commander of the Dresden.

There was a large crowd waiting to get a glimpse of the ex-dictator. The crowd was orderly at all times. Gen. Huerta appeared calm and greeted those receiving him affably.

Commander Koehler of the Dresden already had boarded the Presidential train before the former dictator disembarked and offered him the hospitality of the Dresden in the name of the German Government. Gen. Huerta expressed his gratitude and said that he would leave Puerto Mexico to-day. He appeared undaunted by the events which brought about his resignation and was affable to everybody.

The Presidential train was guarded by 3,500 loyal troops. The entire party of eighty persons is to go to Jamaica with the former dictator, according to the plans.

A request was made of the provisional Government at Mexico city last night for the use of the Mexican gunboat Bravo to transport other Huertista fugitives who will not leave on the Dresden and the request was granted. A dispatch received from the capital to-day.

Gen. Huerta received a number of newspaper correspondents in his private car before going to the Dresden. He declined, however, to be questioned by the correspondents. "I shall do both the questioning and answering myself," he said. "You see, I know the answers."

"Why did I resign?" was his first question, and this he declined to answer. He resigned the Presidency because he believed that after having arranged the international affairs, my duty was to give this last proof of my devotion to the sons of the republic. Also I was convinced that my resignation would serve as a means of conciliation between all the sons of the republic."

Gen. Huerta then asked himself: "Why did I resign?"

#### MEXICAN TREASURY EMPTY.

**Carbajal Has No Money With Which to Pay Federal Employees.**

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—With the Treasury completely stripped of funds, it was feared to-day that the Carbajal administration will not be able to even pay the salaries of Government employees due Monday.

It was admitted to-day that President Carbajal has found himself in an embarrassing position, and it is feared that he will face a grave situation if it is found that the Government is not able to pay the salaries due.

# CARRANZA WILL REFUSE AMNESTY

*Continued from First Page.*

Caranza's immediate elimination, it is declared. It is accordingly believed generally that Carranza will accept whatever programme Villa really wants carried out. The hands of the Madero families are declared to be behind much of the political planning in the Villa camp, although Villa is himself said to have formulated considerable of the programme.

**Seeks Support of Europe.**

Villa realizes, it is said, and so do his friends, that he cannot become provisional President without the support of his standing with numerous European Powers—with Germany over the killing of Gustav Bauch, with England over the killing of William Benton and with Spain over the expulsion of the Spaniards, and it is partly to redeem himself with the foreign Powers by giving protection to their subjects that Villa is planning to take command of the army, it is explained.

His recent invitation to the expelled Spaniards to return to Mexico is said to be one of his first steps toward redeeming himself in the eyes of the world. Henceforth, it reports from the Villa camp are to be believed, Villa is to no very careful regarding foreigners and their interests, and his army career in Mexico will be devoted as much to impressing the world with himself as a man of order as to impressing the Mexican people with the fact that he is a man of bravery and valor.

It is said, could easily muster enough votes at the coming Congress of rebel leaders in Mexico city to place himself or Gen. Angeles into the provisional Presidency, but he is not desirous of electing himself to such a position. It is a breach with Carranza and the Carranza party and is too afraid of foreign sentiment to boost himself into the provisional Presidency when he is so close to being elected in a few more months to be elected to the place. Carranza is notoriously unpopular, even with those very close to him, and is said to be a man who does not care for the position of provisional President for a time. Strong headed and stubborn, Carranza is expected while in office to estrange himself with many of his leaders. Weak in many ways, he is said to be under the supreme text when elevated to the highest office in Mexico. This while Villa the fighter is making himself more popular in Mexico by his efforts to bring peace and order to the country, Carranza is expected to be losing caste. With Angeles at Mexico city as Secretary of War he can move the other generals to his side and keep the Carranza party in the spotlight.

Villa left here to-day for Chihuahua. Just what he came here for has not been divulged. He spent his time in the city with a few American representatives of big interests in the territory.

As Villa went south he passed George C. Carothers, representative of the American interests in the territory, who is expected to meet him. Carothers had been ordered to hasten to the border from Torreon to meet Villa at Juarez as the mouthpiece of the United States in the territory. Villa left the border before Carothers could get here.

#### Villa Opposed to Amnesty.

In an interview before his departure Villa declared himself opposed to granting amnesty to any of the higher officers of the Huerta army. He is willing to permit them to leave the country if they go, but he is in favor of a complete new army, believing that the new blood developed among the rebel troops is the sort that Mexico needs.

"Corruption in the standing army caused the downfall of Diaz so easily," he said. "Corruption in the army was responsible for the fall of Madero and for his murder. Corruption in the army caused it to follow the usurper instead of fighting to restore Huerta to constitutional government."

"I am in favor of completely disbanding the army and creating the new standing army from the men who now compose the Constitutional army. They have shown that they are better fighters and soldiers than the men in the standing army. Our so-called green fighters have proved better soldiers than the so-called trained fighters."

"I am in favor of ridding the country of the rotten oligarchy, built up in the old standing army. It is a relic of Diaz and the oppressive methods of dictators. We want a republican army, an army made up of patriots."

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are you leaving the country while you are still able to serve it?" and replied: "My departure from the national territory has no other cause than to leave the new Government an ample field for action. I also believe my continuance here would give rise to conjectures which would result in prejudicing the proceedings of the new Government. I now declare to the world that the line of conduct I have always followed had no other object than my heartiest desire for the pacification of the country."

Attempts on the part of the correspondents to ask questions were met with a firm refusal to listen. Gen. Huerta posed for the photographers, shook hands all round and remarked: "When I get to New York some day you shall all dine with me." Before leaving the correspondents he gave each a gold coin as a token of remembrance.

#### ENVOYS TO SEE CARRANZA.

**Carbajal's Delegates Will Confer Only With First Chief.**

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is now expected that there will be definite news regarding the transfer of the Mexican Government from President Carbajal to Gen. Carranza within two or three days. Carbajal's delegates, who were sent from Mexico city the night Huerta resigned to get in touch with the Constitutionalists will not go to deal with any of the Constitutional commander encountered in the field of recent hostilities, but will continue northward to Monterey and there meet Carranza in person.

It was explained to-day that it was felt nothing could be gained by conference through intermediaries and that the most satisfactory and quickest method of arranging for the transfer of the Government would be for the Carbajal delegates to see Carranza personally.

It developed to-day that President Carbajal, though his sole object is to turn over to Carranza full control of the Government in the shortest time, looks to the rebel chief to be reasonable in matters such as granting amnesty, assuring the safety of life and property, protection for members of the Church and regard for all foreign interests.

President Carbajal does not consider it any of his present official concern what method of Government Carranza adopts or what his Government does after it is established, but he does positively expect Carranza to observe to the full the highest rules of civilization in connection with the occupation of Mexico city by the revolutionary forces. He is not disposed to attempt to impose conditions upon Carranza, nor is he seeking anything for himself or any party, but he has no intention of delivering over the city without some assurance as to the safety of its citizens.

Carbajal does not believe that the loud boasts of Constitutionalists agents in Mexico and the United States represent Carranza's views now that he is about to undertake the vast responsibility of governing Mexico.

The State Department continues to din in Carranza's ears its views as to the proper procedure in Mexico city through the medium of John R. Silliman, consular representative of the United States at Carranza's headquarters. Carranza has had to say in their numerous talks, but has not committed himself so much as a nod to any of the propositions the United States has laid down in the form of informal suggestions. It is true that the views of the United States were not presented in such a way as to require an answer, but the Administration had hoped that by this time Carranza would have found it becoming to indicate his acquiescence.

The suggestions already made will be reiterated to Carranza informally whenever occasion offers in the hope that results ultimately will be obtained. It is known, however, that the State Department relies as much on the probable

sobering effect upon Carranza of the realization of his new responsibilities as it relies on its own persuasive powers. If Carranza proves obdurate it is realized that Washington must then state its present suggestions in the form of absolute demands.

Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's agent here, to-day received from his chief a formal note declining the invitation of the mediators to send delegates to meet the Huerta delegates at Niagara. This reply, the contents of which were known long in advance, stated that Carranza could not accept because he found his Generals opposed to the plan. It will be transmitted to the mediators and they will close the incident and also mediation.

#### NO AMNESTY FOR FEDERALS.

**Carranza's Agent Here Says There Will Be No Compromise.**

Modesto C. Rolland, acting Constitutional Consul-General in New York in the absence of Francisco Urdulid, now with Gen. Carranza, issued a statement yesterday afternoon saying positively that the Mexican Constitutionalists will not agree to any amnesty, whether asked for by Dr. Carbajal or sought through the intervention of the United States Government. Senor Rolland said that the clericalism in Mexico were seeking to have the United States secure an amnesty arrangement from the Constitutionalists in order to conserve the property now held by the Church through individuals. The Carrancistas, he said, could never agree to such a proposition.

The acting Consul-General said that there would be no repetition of Torreon, from which the Spaniards were driven out and their property confiscated. There would be no wholesale expropriation, he said, and no wholesale confiscation of property. The rank and file of the Huertista forces would not be punished for their misdeeds, but the administration of President Diaz and to increase under the dictatorship of Gen. Huerta.

Furthermore, according to the Constitutional representative, the Carrancistas will refuse to grant amnesty to the Generals and civil leaders of the Huerta regime, on the ground that they have consciously hindered the people of Mexico, represented in the view of Senor Rolland, the Constitutionalists, from recovering their rights usurped by the dictator, Huerta. These will be considered, according to Senor Rolland, as having abetted the assassination of President Madero.

"The United States Government did not grant amnesty to the assassin of Lincoln," Senor Rolland said. "And neither shall Mexico grant amnesty to the assassin of Madero. Everything, however, will be conducted according to law. There will be courts-martial, legally established, and every man brought to trial before them will have the right to tell his story and to have the benefit of counsel. Not many of the chief leaders of the Huertistas will remain behind in face of court-martial. Most of them will have fled the country and will not return."

"We can accept nothing but unconditional surrender. I cannot put this too emphatically—no conditions whatever will be accepted. Gen. Grant insisted upon an unconditional surrender from Gen. Lee. Subordinates of the latter urged that he refuse to surrender and continue guerrilla warfare; but Gen. Lee refused and accepted Gen. Grant's terms. The conditions which the Huertistas would seek to obtain would include the protection of the illegally obtained property holdings of the Church. This, above all else, the people of Mexico cannot grant."

"We have said so many times that we

will not consent to a neutral agreement that without explanation we may appear to be obstinate and more desirous of fighting. It is necessary to have it understood that we cannot possibly assume responsibility for the acts of Huerta's Government."

#### SAY POPE HELPED MEDIATORS.

**Envoys of Argentine and Chile Thank Pontiff.**

*Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.*  
ROME, July 18.—The Ministers of Argentina and Chile to the Vatican had an audience with the Pope to-day and thanked him for his assistance in the A. H. mediation between the United States and Mexico.

#### SAYS LIND GOT \$25,000.

**Representative Informed That Envoy Got Ambassador's Pay.**

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The mystery as to the compensation that was paid John Lind for his services on behalf of the Administration in Mexico has been cleared, according to a prominent Republican member of the House Committee on Appropriations. This member said to-day he had been informed that Mr. Lind got the salary of an Ambassador. This amounts to \$17,500 a year.

Mr. Lind left Washington late in May last and it is assumed that when he departed for the West his name was removed from the Federal payroll. He was therefore in the active employ of the Government for a period of about nine months. His compensation is said to have been approximately \$14,000. He got liberal allowances for expenses.

According to this Republican member, Mr.